

Seems Sometimes as Though Everybody in the County Wanted to Trade at the Cash.

People realize that at this store that their money has its full purchasing power. Few people would be satisfied with such small margins as the Cash. We make prices so close that there is no room for shaving.

A WHOLE STORE FULL OF ECONOMIES. IN LADIES' CLOAKS WE LEAD.

If you have not bought you cannot afford to pass us by. See what we can do for you, both in quality and price.

Cash Department Store

CLOAKS AND FURS.

These goods are selling every day, and it will not be very long before the assortment is broken and sizes gone.

Now is the very best time in the season to get just what you want, besides the prices are extremely low.

COME WHILE YOU MAY.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS!

We have at last succeeded in getting together a good sized and an up-to-date line of

Children's and Misses' Coats

and can show you the best line in Rhinelander. Our Cloak business has been far beyond expectations. Many coats have been bought but there are still many who have not yet purchased these garments. To these we will say that at no other place can you better yourself. Just ask any of the ladies who have bought of us.

Brown Street. SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

IMPORTED FROM GERMANY

and outside the big front.

GENUINE STRANSKEY WARE

Everything in the shape of utensils for the dining room and kitchen.

GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CALL FOR IT.

SOLD ONLY BY

LEWIS HARDWARE CO., RHINELANDER, WIS.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON MONDAY MORNING

HAPPENED ON THE NORTH-WESTERN CROSSING NEAR THE DAM.

Back Run Into By North-Western Limited—Vehicle Demolished, One Horse Killed and Two Men Horribly Injured—Amputation of Leg of One Man Necessary—Another's Arm Broken.

Malmed for life, broken limbs and badly bruised bodies tell of the sad plight of Frank Forster, of Woodboro, and Sever Williamson, of this city, who met with a horrible accident at the North-Western railway crossing near the dam, last north-west of the city at an early hour last Monday morning.

The old back known as the "night owl" which has been seen darting through the streets of the city at all hours of the night for some time past, has made its last trip.

Sever Williamson, the driver of the back, was making a trip west of the city. Settling himself on the driver's seat was Frank Forster. Owing to the collapse of the dam, the street bridge during the summer, it has been necessary to drive around by the dam to the north of the city. It was at this crossing where the accident occurred. The gentlemen were just crossing the bridge when the north-bound limited crashed into the vehicle. The back was demolished, one of the horses killed outright, the other badly and bruised. Forster was the worst injured of the two men. One of his legs was so badly bruised that it was found necessary to amputate the member between the knee and hip. Williamson sustained a broken arm, besides being badly bruised. It was a most miraculous escape. As bad as it was, the gentlemen can congratulate themselves that they are alive, for it seems almost a mystery that their lives were spared.

Immediately after the occurrence, the victims of the accident were taken to the hospital and their wounds promptly attended to by local surgeons. There is considerable of a mystery about the happening. The crossing of the Soo and North-Western roads is but a short distance below where the accident occurred. The North-Western Limited had stopped at the crossing and waited. From the crossing of the railway up to where the accident occurred the train could be plainly seen. It is also quite probable that the train could not have gotten under full speed. A great many different stories have been related of how the accident happened, therefore we shall not attempt to go into details and simply tell the story in the simplest possible manner.

MUCH PETTY THIEVING

Goods Taken From Displays in Front of Brown Street Stores Last Friday—Thieves Not Captured.

Of late there has been considerable thieving going on in the city. Last Friday afternoon, a \$150 grocery, dummy and all, was taken from the display in front of the Hub clothing store. The thief evidently grabbed the dummy, ran up stairs, removed the coat and took his departure by the back stair route. During the afternoon, Andrew Swanson, the photographer, observed the "naked" dummy in the hall upstairs. He informed the proprietors of the store of its presence, thinking some person had left it there for a joke. Ned Eversen, however, was not long in discovering the fact that no joke was intended, and started in pursuit of the thief, but failed to locate him.

The same afternoon, a \$14 robe was taken from the display in front of the store of Spafford & Cole. In this case the stairway at the side of Brown's store was used by the thief as an intended means of escape. Both of the robberies were evidently committed by the same person. In the last theft the robber was fooled in his plans, as the back stairs from the hall were a minus quantity. The fellow's presence became known to the parties residing over the store, but he rather smoothly excused himself by saying that he was in search of a room to rent. The party had an accomplice who was heard to call from the hall below. The officers got a good description of the men, but they have failed to get their optics on them. In all probability they left the city on some afternoon freight train. When the presence of the man in the hall was discovered by the lady of the house, his actions at once became rather suspicious. Being informed that there were no rooms for rent, the man asked permission to leave the robe with her for a time. This the lady refused, whereupon the fellow left.

SIX MONTHS IN CO. JAIL

Sentence Given Arthur Grinstead, Stranger Charged With Assault Upon Lulu Raymond and Her Sister.

Arthur Grinstead, the man arrested a week ago last Sunday, charged with assault upon Miss Lulu Raymond and her little sister May, appeared in municipal court last Saturday to answer to that charge. Sufficient evidence was introduced to convict the man and he was sentenced to six months in the county jail. The assault was made about 5 o'clock on the evening previous to the arrest. Details of the occurrence were fully dealt with in the last issue of The New North.

A. LaPres Returns Home.

A. LaPres returned last Friday night from Hermansville, Michigan, where he has been during the summer. He was engaged by the Wisconsin Land and Lbr. Co. in running a 20 horse power engine. The concern employs between 700 and 800 men and practically controls the whole town. It is Mr. LaPres' intention to remain here.

RETURNED MISSIONARY TO SPEAK

Mrs. L. N. Wheeler to Talk on the Work Being Performed in China.

Mrs. L. N. Wheeler, conference secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who has been a missionary in China, will give an address on "Missionary Work" next Sunday evening, Nov. 17, at the M. E. church. Also every lady in Rhinelander is invited to a ladies' meeting Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 p. m., at which time Mrs. Wheeler will speak on "Missionary Work among Women and by Women." Some of the older settlers of Rhinelander may be pleased to meet Mrs. Wheeler and this hear from Mr. Verity, her son-in-law, who is now in China.

WRITES FROM OREGON

Dan McDonald Located on a Claim—Insured That the Land is Valuable—Large Growth of Pine.

John Hull received a long letter from Dan McDonald, Monday, in which the latter states that he is located at Albany, Oregon. He has settled upon a claim within a mile of the Calapoocine river, which he says will cut 10,000,000 feet of pine besides some hemlock and cedar. He writes that he has more timber since he has been there than he ever saw before. All the claims are taken. The river Mr. McDonald's homestead is on has never been drained. He saw Ben Sweet a few days ago and that well posted woodsman told him to stick to his claim for all means as it was a good one. Dan's many friends here will be glad to hear of his stroke of luck. The flowers are plentiful where he is located and roses bloom in practically every yard. The weather there is perfect and very like midsummer here. Shade trees are green and the foliage presents a most pleasant sight to the man from the north. Eggs at the place Dan is stopping now sell for 25 cents per dozen, butter 35 to 40 cents per pound and potatoes 25 cents per bushel. In his estimation a poultry farm would be a paying venture there.

VIOLATED GAME LAWS

Farmer Living Near Monico Jailed for Killing More Deer Than Law Allows—Another Arrest at Elcho.

Deputy Game Warden Overholzer, of Eagle River, is hot on the trail of violators of the game laws. The first arrest for this cause, in this section, was made about a week last Monday morning. The party arrested was Herman Wolfgram, a farmer residing between Monico and Pelican Lake. The deer were seized by the warden near Monico while they were being taken to town. The farmer had killed three of the deer footed animals, one more than the law allows. When the deer were seized by the game warden, they were minus the tags as required by law, although the hunter was supplied with a license. Wolfgram was brought to this city Monday morning. For the offense he was sentenced to three months in the county jail or a fine of \$75. Being shy the cash with which to pay his fine, the fellow was taken to the county jail, where he tarried a day, when the fine was paid. The unsuspecting hunter fell into a little trap set by the warden. Upon meeting the farmer near Monico, Mr. Overholzer asked him if he had any deer for sale. He told the warden he had one he would sell. This was not enough to satisfy the warden, rather the curiosity of the game warden, who then asked the fellow if that was all he had. "No," said the hunter, "I have two more I will sell." This was all the warden needed to know to make the arrest. Mr. Overholzer also made an arrest at Elcho, Langlade county, last Saturday. He was a man by the name of James Hines, who was taken in custody on the charge of killing deer out of season. The contraband of a fall, Hines was detained in a box car till Monday morning, when he was taken to Antigo for trial. It is said that Hines is a frequent violator of the game laws.

MONEY IS NOW NEEDED

Rev. Schmitz Asks All Who Have Promised Financial Assistance to Send in Amounts Promised.

Rev. Fr. Peter Schmitz, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, has performed grand work during the past two years and his services are greatly appreciated not only by the members of the church, but friends outside. Out of his own pocket he has expended a great deal of money in the construction of the church. He has been a generous benefactor to the church, but as yet they have not met their financial obligations. Not knowing them all in person and only having their names on my list as contributors, I would kindly ask them to send in their contributions to me or hand it to me when convenient. I shall print a book in the future with the names of every generous donor.

During the two years Fr. Schmitz has been pastor of St. Mary's church his life has been one of self denial. He has worked unceasingly, early and late, for his flock. It is to be sincerely hoped that his zeal will be fully appreciated, at least to the extent that he may soon be able to enjoy the fruits of his labors. Reverend Schmitz met with the Catholics here, but the greatest part of the burden naturally rests on the shoulders of the pastor of the church.

GUEST OF CATHOLIC SISTERS

Rev. Jno. W. Schwan, M. A., of New York City, Here on a Visit.

Rev. Jno. W. Schwan, M. A., of New York City, the guest of the sisters at St. Mary's hospital. The reverend gentleman was formerly secretary of St. Raphael's society for the protection of Catholic travelers, and chaplain of New York harbor. He will remain here for a few weeks.

PIPE ORGAN RECITAL A RARE MUSICAL TREAT

GIVEN AT LOCAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LAST EVENING.

Instrument Presided Over by Henry Seymour Woodruff, of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis—Assisted by Local Vocal Talent—Miss McQueen Will Play at Regular Services.

Henry Seymour Woodruff, of Minneapolis, organist in the Westminster Presbyterian church of that city, appeared at the Congregational church last evening and gave the anxiously awaited pipe organ recital to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Woodruff's handling of the pipe organ is above our ability to criticize, and we can but endorse the universal testimony concerning him, and say that in point of artistic merit his work is very rarely equaled in this country. There are but few who claim to have reached a position that is comparable to his. In the first number rendered on this occasion he found his way to the hearts of his auditors, and each succeeding number was heartily appreciated and applauded. Mr. Woodruff brought from the organ a great range of expression, technique, etc. The recital was classical, yet it was thoroughly appreciated by all. It was worthy of a better patronage, although the church was well filled.

The evening's musical entertainment was greatly added to by the chorus singing, the solos of Mrs. H. H. Foster, of Wausau, and the duet, "O, Would My Lips Could Tell," by Miss Helen Alban and Miss Ethel LaSelle. Every number on the program was well rendered and well received. There was a pleasant surprise in the way of some numbers by Mr. Woodruff which were not on the program. He sang two selections and whistled one selection as encores. Those in attendance at the recital pronounce it a rare musical treat.

Although the new organ has been in position and ready for use for over a week, last evening was the first time many of our citizens had heard it. In the future the organ will be put to use at all church services and the key board will be presided over by Miss Mary McQueen. The young lady claims naught more than being an amateur, but she shows much ability and will be a complete master in time.

A NEW TELEPHONE LINE

Bellows Were Heard Today for the First Time—Start Business With Exchange of Nearly 150.

The new telephone system of the Rhinelander Mutual Telephone company was put in operation today, and the patrons are now making themselves heard "all along the line." Two weeks ago The New North published an extended write-up of the new system. The good things we said were not amiss in the least and now we are able to add that the system works to perfection and to the utmost satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons. Every detail in the construction of the line has carefully been looked after by Superintendent A. W. Bryant and his assistants, who have demonstrated to the utmost satisfaction of our people that they understand their business from top to bottom. Not a detail has been overlooked from the setting of the poles to the difficult task of the equipment of the central office. The best that money could buy has been put into the system, not only in material, but labor as well. Rhinelander has a telephone system of which our people have reason to be justly proud. It is one to which we may justly add pride and satisfaction as to the location of the line here. The central office has the appearance of an electric light station. The connections there have all been made and the work done by the Chicago Electric Telephone company, in charge of C. H. Brown and W. T. R. Rosh, is practically completed. The company's start in with an exchange of two hundred and fifty phones. By careful management and knowing how to buy material, the company has been saved about \$5,000 to \$7,000 in the construction of the line. For this a great amount of credit is due Mr. Bryant, the able young promoter from Grand Rapids, recognized as a young man of exceptional ability. Mr. Bryant's record here as a telephone promoter and constructionist will only add to his well earned reputation.

There is not a better telephone system in the state, in fact there are, as we have previously stated, only two other central energy systems in Wisconsin, one in Milwaukee and the other in West Superior. We have it upon good authority that neither of these are as modern in their construction as the line here. The central office has the appearance of an electric light station. The connections there have all been made and the work done by the Chicago Electric Telephone company, in charge of C. H. Brown and W. T. R. Rosh, is practically completed. The company's start in with an exchange of two hundred and fifty phones. By careful management and knowing how to buy material, the company has been saved about \$5,000 to \$7,000 in the construction of the line. For this a great amount of credit is due Mr. Bryant, the able young promoter from Grand Rapids, recognized as a young man of exceptional ability. Mr. Bryant's record here as a telephone promoter and constructionist will only add to his well earned reputation.

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FRANK KEENAN HOME ON VISIT.

For Several Years He Has Been Selling Lumber for W. E. Kelley.

Frank Keenan arrived in the city last Friday night to remain three or four weeks with his family. Mr. Keenan was formerly employed by John Franklin, but left there about three and a half years ago when the W. E. Kelley interests were cleared up here. Kelley's main office is located in Chicago, while he has another in Portland, Me. In the course of thirty days the office now located at Menominee, Mich., will be removed to Eau Claire, Wis. During the time Mr. Keenan has been engaged with the concern he has been buying and selling lumber all over the country.

OPERATE THREE CAMPS

Mill of the Yawkey Lumber Company to Run Night and Day This Winter—Cut 150,000 Per Day.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. McDonald left yesterday for Hazelhurst, near which place they will reside over the culinary department in one of the camps of the Yawkey Lumber company. The couple, who have been in camp for some time, came down last Thursday to visit friends and rest up for a few days. In fact they did not intend to return this winter. Mr. McDonald is recognized as one of the best cooks in the valley and his services are much sought after by the loggers. The Yawkey people held out good inducements and he concluded to accept. The Yawkey company will operate three camps in the vicinity of Hazelhurst, having most of their camp which was formerly operated at Tomahawk Lake. The camps will have 120, 48 and 25 men respectively. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will cook for the largest crew. This crew will be in charge of Thos. Onella, one of the best known foremen in the section of country. Hazelhurst has been a center of activity for the Yawkey concern at Hazelhurst will be operated night and day this winter and the daily cut of the two shifts will be upwards of 150,000 feet. There is three years' work in sight for the camps above referred to.

DEER SLAUGHTER IS ON

Fleet Footed Animals Reported Very Plentiful—Game Warden Overholzer Turns Out 550 to State.

The annual slaughter of deer began Monday morning and for several days prior to that time, hunters came pouring into the city from every direction. We say the slaughter began last Monday morning. It is quite safe to say that it began several days before that time, as events have gone to show. The county clerk was kept busy looking out licenses over seven hundred being issued. It was rumored that many deer were killed before the open season. The rumor no doubt reached the ear of Deputy Game Warden Overholzer, of Eagle River, as he was very active in this neighborhood just prior and after the opening of the season. Thus far, we have heard of no accidents among the hunters, which seems marvellous, considering the number of hunters in the woods. While in the city last Monday, Mr. Overholzer informed The New North man that he had already sent to the state something over \$700, more than has been turned in in the same period of time by any other deputy. He also reported plentiful and already a large number have been brought to the city.

COURT NOW IN SESSION

Mill of Justice Grinding This Week—Small Calendar of Cases at Present Term—Silverthorn Presides.

The regular November term of the circuit court for Oneida county convened at the court house in this city last Monday afternoon. Just Silverthorn, of Wausau, presiding. Jury work and arguing motions constituted most of the work for that afternoon. The calendar of cases is a short one this fall and there are none of any great importance. Up to last evening, the cases on the calendar had been disposed of in the following manner:

CRIMINAL CASES.
State of Wis. vs. John Walsh, larceny. Continued for term. Prisoner escaped jail.

State of Wis. vs. Adam Shedor, larceny from the person. Same as first case.

State of Wis. vs. James Ira Cox, assault. Nolle prosequi on motion of district attorney.

State of Wis. vs. Henry J. Foster, employment. Defendant paid \$500 and costs, amount of embezzlement. Case nolle prosequi on motion of district attorney.

State of Wis. vs. Daniel N. Powell and Martha Borchardt, gross lewdness. Case nolle prosequi.

State of Wis. vs. Medor Leno, mayhem. Case nolle prosequi.

State of Wis. vs. Alfred Girard, burglary. Defendant found guilty of larceny of goods amounting to \$19. County jail sentence.

State of Wis. vs. Jacob Seebert, burglary. Continued for term. Escaped jail.

STATE OF FACT FOR JURY.
N. A. C. vs. George Burton. Case on trial.

E. R. LeFevre vs. C. H. Meyer. Settled out of court.

STATE OF FACT FOR COURT.
Brown Bros. Lumber Co. vs. Oneida county et al. For trial.

Brown Bros. Lumber Co. vs. Oneida county et al. For trial.

Kate Per vs. Oneida county et al. For trial.

J. C. Curran et al. vs. Oneida county et al. For trial.

A. Sievwright et al. vs. Oneida county et al. For trial.

John Ladd vs. E. H. Hobe. Motion to strike from calendar pending.

Gilkey & Assoc. vs. Oneida county et al. For trial.

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co. et al. vs. John G. Laves, Hilda Bueh et al. For trial.

A. H. Stange Co. vs. Oneida county et al. For trial.

Is Trouble Brewing in Afghanistan?

Both England and Russia Have Vital Interests at Stake in the Land of the Amers.

For years English soldiers have met Russian intrigue in Afghanistan. With the coming of each new ameer since the days when both countries began pushing their claims to territory in central Asia, there has come trouble. From the north Russia has pushed her troops southward until England cries "stop." From the south has come English soldiers who have several times invaded the country either for the purpose of settling internal disorders that endangered British interests, or to repel direct attacks upon the English army or English prestige.

Afghanistan has become a specter to the English public. The mere mention of the country's name brings up visions of bloody engagements, of massacres, of long and terrible marches. And it is all that Russia might be prevented from securing the mastery in this land of mountains and fierce mountain tribes.

A new ameer sits upon the Afghan throne. His ascension may not bring

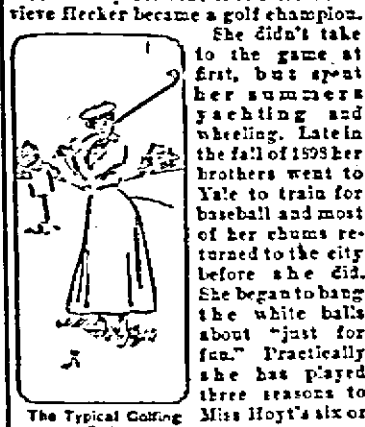
father, but if his ascension to the Afghan throne is to be a peaceful one he must take some measure to strengthen himself both with the army and the people. This he has seemingly recognized, for he has already announced an increase of pay for the army, and proposes to reduce the taxes on land. Both measures will be popular. The first, of course, with the army, whose loyalty it is necessary to purchase, and the second with the people, and the two measures may prevent the outbreak of the revolution that is feared.

It was in 1850 that Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan ascended the throne of Afghanistan. His ascension followed the close of the campaign against the Afghans, in which England so severely punished the tribes for their massacre of the English embassy at Cabul. It was in this campaign that Gen. Roberts, now commander in chief of the English army, won his first great renown, and for which he was created Baron of Kandahar.

The sufferings endured by the Brit-

Athletics and Society People of New York

It was by accident that Miss Genevieve Hecker became a golf champion.



The Typical Golfing Girl.

They call her the "Flour of the Links." Naturally, since her father is the "Hecker's Oats" man, principal member of the Hecker-Jewell four trust that a few years ago combined a lot of small eastern flouring mills to fight the supremacy of western giants like Pillsbury and Washburn. Miss Hecker herself won out against a western girl.

The worst for that women golfers have to contend against is nerves. There are players who can make tremendous scores while going over the links alone for practice, but who go to pieces when a great "gallery" watches them and a championship hangs on the result. That is one reason why champions last so short a time. The most successful player as a pinch often proves to be some schoolgirl so young that she cannot keep her nerves awake the night before a match. Frances Griscom won her title to the championship in that way last year.

Van Tassel Stephen says that \$10,000,000 is invested in golf, and that \$5,000,000 is yearly spent in the game by 150,000 members of private clubs. There are besides public links like the famous one supported by the city of New York at Van Cortlandt park, where a perfectly kept green is kept and a professional teacher employed for anybody who wishes to play.

I see no signs this fall of the predicted downfall of the game, tennis has had a notable revival this summer without displacing the newer game.

The Woman Champion.

There are probably a hundred men in the country who can beat Miss Hecker at golf. The wonder is that there are not more. It is odd that women do better at games of strength and skill than at intellectual games like chess. Why?

I presume that the best woman chess player in the country is Mrs. Showalter, wife of the elegant champion player of that name. It is safe to say that there never was a woman chess player of the rank of Steinitz and Lasker and Showalter and Pillsbury.

The latter has just done a feat of chess playing that to me seems almost incredible. Against him were pitted 50 members of the Brooklyn High School Chess club—boys, of course, but some of them capable of putting up a stiff game. Pillsbury was blindfolded. He was led from board to board in turn, making his move promptly and entirely from memory. Each boy had time to lay plans while Pillsbury was making 20 other moves. The expert won 23 of the games. Of course it's no great feat to beat a boy at chess; the difficulty is to remember 20 games at once, not one more of which one can see.

Chess is not a favorite game at girls' colleges. There is invariably basket ball, usually some running, always gymnasium athletics, and at Wellesley rowing is a large part of the outdoor work. I think every man's college in the east has a chess club.

Of the Making of Records. Besides politics, there is much talking about the making of records. Proctor Smith, for instance, has just run from New York to Philadelphia in three hours and 33 minutes in an automobile. The distance is roughly 90 miles. The feat is bigger than it sounds, because the machine had to slow up while passing through city streets both at the beginning and the end of the run and in towns.

The Coaching Record between. Much more excitement was caused by the breaking of the coaching record, because Alfred Vanderbilt took part in it. The six men who shared this feat drove from New York to Philadelphia and back in less than 20 hours. It was a costly excursion. For days in advance the route was carefully covered by agents distributing the horses and making sure that there should be no mishap or delay in transfers. Four horses were usually less than ten miles before being replaced by a new team. Young Howlett, who did most of the driving, is the best amateur whip in the world.

The route these young men took was not the famous old one traversed by Washington when he came to New York to be inaugurated president. Washington traveled from Philadelphia to Perth Amboy and there was

rowed by "barges" to the Battery, New York. Newark scarcely existed in those days. The coaching route now runs through Newark, New Brunswick and Princeton. Cyclists almost always follow Washington's route, ferrying from Perth Amboy to Staten Island and from that to the Battery, landing a few miles farther east than did the Father of his Country.

Activities of the Young Vanderbilts. While Alfred Vanderbilt was coaching across New Jersey, young Willie K. was training far out on the side of a racing automobile track, making nearly a mile a minute and going about the turn on two wheels. And on the previous night Cornelius Vanderbilt was attending a drill of the Tenth regiment of the militia, where he has just been elected a second lieutenant. His first lieutenant, by the way, is "Reggie" Foster, a star newspaper reporter, brother of Maximilian Foster, the author of hunting yards and bear stories.

Cornelius is the only one of these three young men who seems to pay serious attention to serious subjects. Alfred disregarded a jury summons to stand on his Philadelphia race. William K. is a merry young man with considerable physical vitality. Cornelius has the strong jaw and heavy face that made old William K. a marked man wherever he went. I shouldn't be surprised to see him some day the richer of the three, though his father did try to "cut him off with a million" for his marrying to suit himself.

People will persist in regarding Alfred as the "head of the family," which he is not, either in the English or the American understanding of the phrase. By the English rule Cornelius, the elder son, could not be displaced from his rights for marrying as he pleased or for any other reason. By the American rule William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is the head of the family, by right of greater wealth and responsibility in the business world.

Alfred Vanderbilt has just leased a town house for the winter, not caring to share with his mother the great \$3,000,000 palace at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. He is to pay \$14,000 a year rent for the Kingsland mansion near by.

That seems like a big sum to pay for rent, but it's really very low—much cheaper than building a palace to cost \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, as so many have done. Taxes run to more than two per cent. in New York, as at present managed. Counting interest, taxes and repairs, a comparatively modest \$2,000,000 mansion calls for \$140,000 per year before one cent has been put into running expenses.

It seems like a few months only since Alfred Vanderbilt was married to the beautiful Elsie French. Really it was last spring, and—well, as soon as the stocks heard that Alfred had leased the Kingsland mansion they began flying about it, wondering if the roof would be a good place to alight.

A Typical Marriage. I wonder if we must consider the marriage of the Freddie Gebhards as typical.

Mr. Gebhardt is 44, tall, by nature strong and robust. He became famous just 20 years ago when he attended Mrs. Langtry through the country on her first visit here, as a boughter for ranch in California and other things. After that he took successively to horses, dogs, the Keely cure, coaching. Then he fell in love again—seriously this time. The lady was "Lulu" Morris, of Baltimore. From the first the nickname was so commonly used that few remembered that she was christened Louise. She was fond of adventure and excitement. It was she who helped start Harry Lehr toward the summit of undying fame of a sort by wading with him in a Baltimore street fountain one night. She seems to have been fond of the water. Once she jumped overboard from a yacht fully dressed, dragging a man in after her. Once she bathed in street corners from the beach at Narragansett pier.

When these two were married, people said that Gebhardt had settled down, and that Mrs. Gebhardt would doubtless become more demure. The latter prediction was correct. Mrs. Gebhardt is a favorite in that society of which she is a member, but not one of the most extravagant either in costume or manner. But the husband has tried of the marriage. So he goes to Dakota, and there brings divorce proceedings based upon the charge—desertion. His sister sympathizes with Mrs. Gebhardt and goes driving with her in Newport to show her allegiance.

No, I don't think it is a typical case, but it is a common one.

Feeling the Baby. New Girl—Keeze, sir, the mistress is out, and I can't do a thing with the baby. He cries all the time.

Mr. Winks—Humph! Something must be done. Let-me-see. There's an idiot sayin' only a few squares away. Send up for one of the female inmates to come down here at once. I'll pay all charges.

But what do you want of such a creature as that?

I think maybe she will be able to talk baby talk to him until his mother returns.—N. Y. Weekly.

OWEN LANGDON.

Fire in the Kloodike theater and dance hall in Hordley burned to death 11 persons and injured three others. A dance and musical show followed a theatrical performance had a frightful finale in the flames that destroyed so many lives. The dead are: George Bennett, pugilist of Canada; Clara Moore, actress; H. C. Clifford, comedian; Charles W. Cleveland, attorney of Hordley; D. B. Emery, musician; K. L. Gay, of St. Louis, stage manager; Thomas Leclair, of Hordley; Thomas O'Connor, of Hordley; Timothy W. O'Connor, of Hordley; Harry Raymond, of Hordley; William McLaughlin, of Ashland.

Need of a Master. At Merrimack Mrs. George Lee opened the large store door and thrust her baby into the roaring fire in the presence of her husband and nurse. The baby was but three weeks old, and was practically consumed before it could be taken out. Mrs. Lee tried to kill another child three years ago with a hammer. She was in the Mendota asylum for some time, and has been taken there again.

Elevator Burned. Fire in the Wisconsin Malt & Grain company's elevator in Appleton caused a loss of between \$25,000 and \$30,000, all of which is covered by insurance. The elevator was filled with malt, barley and oats, the combined amounts being about 250,000 bushels, all of which is more or less damaged by water. The fire is attributed to a naked electric light wire.

To Be Contested. The will of Mrs. Alexander Douglas, of Beloit, will be contested by her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Thompson, of Chicago. It is said that the estate, valued at \$100,000, has been bequeathed to Miss Henrietta Douglas, an unmarried daughter, who has had the care of her parents during their declining years, the other two daughters receiving only \$100 each.

Editors Reach Home. The members of the Wisconsin Editorial association have arrived at their various homes from their southern tour. The trip was one of the best ever made by the association. Over 2,000 miles were traveled in ten days, and seven prominent cities of the south were visited.

Ball Attempt to Rob Bank. A bold attempt was made early in the day to rob the Farmers' bank at Darlen. The robbers, three in number, were foiled because of an overcharge of nitroglycerin, which made a tremendous noise in exploding, awakening the people of the village.

The News Condensed. Hollendale hotel, a summer resort on the north shore of Delavan lake, owned by George Holland, was burned, loss, 5,000.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Died on the Wheel. Hitting on a bicycle with a dead man on his back, was the narrowing experience of E. S. Wilson, a New London man. Wilson is a book agent, and while on his way to Hortonsville to canvass, one out of town he met a man staggering along the road. The stranger told him he was sick, and Wilson invited him to get on his wheel. Then he hurriedly sped to town for medical assistance. When Wilson dismounted he discovered to his horror that the man was dead. A coroner's jury found death was due to heart disease.

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Frederick S. Newell, president and treasurer of the Bain Wagon company, and president of the Chicago-Rockford Hosiery company, died at Kenosha, aged 56 years.

Harron county's new \$50,000 courthouse has been completed at Harron. The county officers have moved in. Mrs. Ole Sletzer died of a hemorrhage while standing engaged in a conversation with friends at the Nora house in La Crosse.

The first church edifice erected in Sheboygan for worship by the Presbyterians was dedicated with interesting ceremonies.

The new air and water motor, invented by Engineer James Clark, of Portage, has been tested and found to work satisfactorily.

A wreck occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road near Lisbon and Fireman Frank Lyons, residing at Tomah, was killed.

Charles Peterson, keeper of the government light at Kewaunee, and his son Ralph were blown away from the shore in an open boat by a west-erly gale, and both were drowned.

Years are so thick around Prescott and at other points north of there that they can be seen at any time of day or night in the woods and around camps and new farms.

Upon awakening in a lively barn in Deaton's horse trader found himself released of \$20. An employee of the stable was held on suspicion.

Mrs. C. D. Lang, of West Elmwood, found her four-year-old son lying dead on the floor, burned to a crisp. It is not known how the accident occurred.

A sausage factory and a pickling plant is an industry that will be established at Cumberland next spring.

Carrying out the wishes of the late Prof. Charles A. Bacon, of Beloit, his remains will be taken to Chicago for cremation.

M. A. Place, a prominent farmer living two miles west of Barron, was killed by a Soo train while walking on the tracks.

In a fire which destroyed a barn of former Almerman J. W. Corbly, in Madison, two valuable horses and two cows were burned to death.

Mrs. Perry A. May, mother of the first white child born in Walworth county, died at her home in Racine, aged 45 years.

Henry Wiseman, a member of the Kenosha county bar for over 20 years and a prominent democratic politician, was pronounced insane in the county court by Judge Sloan.

Twelve years ago the first of the coming year Judge David E. Roberts, of West Superior, assumed the office of county judge. He has held it ever since, but retires the first of January.

Mrs. J. Reiser and daughter were badly burned in Janesville, the result of an attempt of Mrs. Reiser to kindle a fire in the kitchen stove with kerosene.

PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

It is Said He Will Treat the Subject in a Vigorous Manner in His Message. New York, Nov. 11.—In his forthcoming message to congress President Roosevelt will take strong grounds in favor of legislation to compel trusts and vast industrial combinations to change their attitude toward the public, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Herald.

Mr. Roosevelt desires to safeguard the interests of investors by requiring great corporations like the United States Steel corporation, that do an interstate business, to make known facts as to the intrinsic value of their securities. He may also advise congress to pass laws that will protect employees in their right to organize, and he is expected to favor an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law that will enable the department of justice to get evidence of the existence of a monopoly without employing detective methods.

"Publicity" is to be the watchword of Mr. Roosevelt on this important question. He will recommend that congress pass a law that will guarantee the public against fraud and enable investors to know exactly what they are buying when they purchase industrial stocks. This will appeal with strong force to thousands who have been led into making investments in securities only to discover that they have been deceived by financial freebooters and that the stocks they have acquired are not worth the value of old paper.

Just how congress can carry out the president's wishes is a question that is not yet clear. One member of the cabinet has suggested that a provision be made in the statutes imposing a heavy internal revenue tax on corporations that do not disclose facts the public are entitled to know, and rendering the tax in the case of each corporation that gives to investors the proper information.

The president will declare that many trusts and combinations have been so created that are now so managed as to be decidedly injurious to the interests of the people. He takes the ground that while a good trust may be a good thing, a bad trust is exceedingly a bad thing. The president's paragraph on this subject as now written does not mince matters. It asserts that the trust question is a serious one, which must be dealt with intelligently and fearlessly, either by the states or by the federal government or by both.

OUR REVENUES. Congress Will Probably Discuss the Problem of Making a Reduction.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The next congress will be confronted with the necessity of reducing the revenues by \$150,000,000 a year, in order to avoid a surplus that will invite reckless appropriations. Secretary Gage recently made an estimate of the government receipts and expenditures, which predicted a surplus for the year of \$5,000,000. The tremendous flow of money which has since started has compelled him to add \$50,000,000 to this estimate. Very early in the session the ways and means committee will probably bring in a bill materially reducing the internal revenue taxes.

Under the present law the purchase of bonds absorbs only a few millions of dollars at the most, and there seems to be less and less disposition to sell bonds. The reduction in the war revenues by the latest congress has much less than estimated. The increased business of the country showed itself in the increased returns from internal taxation. If all war taxes, except those on beer and tobacco, were to be abolished a reduction estimated from \$3,000,000 to \$15,000,000 would be effected. That is almost certain to be done, in any event, and an attempt will be made also to abolish the extra taxes on beer and tobacco, or to modify them materially. The tax on beer next year will bring in a revenue of more than \$20,000,000 and the tax on tobacco about the same amount.

MONUMENT TO MCKINLEY. The First Memorial to the Martyred President is Unveiled at Tower, Minn.

Tower, Minn., Nov. 11.—To this village belongs the honor of having erected the first monument in honor of William McKinley, the assassinated president. That this is no empty honor is evidenced by the fact that thousands of people from all over the state in fact, the entire northwest, were on hand at the unveiling. The little town was black with people, and Gov. Van Sant and other men of prominence were present in honor of the day. When the monument was unveiled all the hands that tower and the surrounding country could master played together "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The speakers were: Gov. Van Sant, John Oakes, Thomas McKoon, Rev. Dr. Forbes.

A Fatal Blunder. Athens, Nov. 11.—A terrible gun accident occurred on board the British battleship Royal Sovereign outside of the Astoria harbor. An artilleryman forgot to close the breech before the gun was fired. One officer and six artillerymen were killed outright, the bodies being terribly mutilated, and the captain and 15 sailors were seriously injured.

For President of Cuba. Havana, Nov. 11.—The democratic party has adopted Gen. Bartolome Maso as their candidate for the presidency of Cuba.

A Fast Run. Monmouth, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Burlington fast mail train broke all former records between here and Burlington, making the 27 miles in 23 minutes. The run from here to Kirkwood, eight miles, was made in four minutes. The schedule time from here to Burlington is 42 minutes.

Man Killed. Day, W. Va., Nov. 11.—John Isaacs and Homer Frowell (white) and Tom Coleman (colored), all miners, were killed near here by the accidental explosion of several kegs of powder in a shaft.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

If the egotist could spare time to carefully consider other egotists, he might be cured.—Brooklyn Life. Chappie—"Where's your chaperone?" "Evelope—"Over there by the window—where's yours?"—Harlem Life.

The splinter carries a watch to enable her to husband her time, and the married woman for the purpose of timing her husband.—Chicago Daily News.

To Begin at Once.—Mamma—"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day." "Johnnie—"Well, then, I'll eat the rest of the pie now."—Baltimore World.

Col. Bragg—"I've fought and bled for my country, sir; live!" Alexander Smart—"Yes, but did you ever help your wife hang pictures?"—Ohio State Journal.

We heard of a man the other day of whom it is said that he is so worthless that he couldn't buy a load of ammunition for an air gun.—Washington (Pa.) Democrat.

Says a West Virginia poet: "I care not whether my work lives or not. I enjoyed the writing of it; and I've read it to everyone in reach!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Popular Songs Her Victims.—Miss Holler says she thinks she will have her voice tried. "Well, if she does, the verdict will be 'Guilty of murder in the first degree.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Too Technical.—"I always make money off that musician," observed the marketman. "I thought you made money off everybody," said the helpless customer. "Well, of course, I try to, but you see he insists that I give him only four cents to the measure."—Baltimore American.

THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEER. He is the Descendant of the Man Who Fought for Independence During the Revolution.

First, last and always, it is to be remembered that to begin to understand the southern mountaineers you must go back to the social conditions and standards of the backwoods before the revolution, for practically they are the backwoods people, and the backwoods conditions of pre-revolutionary days, writes John Fox, Jr., in "Blue Grass and Rhododendron." Many of their ancestors fought with ours for American independence. They were loyal to the union for one reason that no historian seems ever to have guessed. For the loyalty of 1861 was, in great part, merely the transmuted loyalty of 1776, implanted like a fossil in the hills. Precisely for the same reason the mountaineer's estimate of the value of human life, of the sanctity of the law, of duty that overrides either—the duty of one blood kinsman to another—is the estimate of that day, not of this and it is by the standards of that day and not by this that he is to be judged. To understand the mountaineer, then, you must go back to the revolution. To do him justice you must give him the awful ordeal of a century of isolation and consequent ignorance in which to deteriorate. Do that and your wonder, perhaps, that he is so bad becomes a wonder that he is not worse. To my mind, there is but one strain of American blood that could have stood that ordeal quite so well, and that comes from the sturdy Scotch-Irish who are slowly wresting from Puritan and Cavalier an equal share of the glory that belongs to the three for the part played on the world's stage by this land in the heroic role of Liberty.

Americans to the core, they (the mountaineers) make the southern mountains a storehouse of patriotism; in themselves they are an important offset to the old world countries whom we have welcomed to our shores; and they surely deserve as much consideration from the nation as the negroes, for whom we have done and are doing so much, or as the heathen, to whom we give millions.

GOT AHEAD OF THE OLD MAN. Where the Camera Found Him Still to Something of an Advantage.

"It was simply bullheaded luck," said the young man with the red shirt waist. "Papa declared that it would be a warm day when he consented to my marrying his daughter, and as the weather record had been broken several times after he had made that remark, I was beginning to lose hope. When all the world-to-me went on her vacation I went to the same place and put up at the same hotel. Now, papa-in-law-to-be is an old blunderer, and it made me tired—especially else, too—the way he bragged about the fish he caught in former years.

Finally some one hinted that it would be a good plan for him to make good and give us an example of his skill as a fisherman. He accepted the challenge and spent three days in getting his tackle ready. He went alone, as he said he didn't want to be bothered by having any greenhorns along, and we waited with bated breath for him to return, says the Detroit Free Press.

"Now, I am something of a camera fiend, and late in the afternoon I started out to take a picture of a little wooded dell when the shadows were well down. I was making my way to the road through some thick brush when I discovered my daddy-in-law-to-be standing in the middle of the road bargaining with a small boy for a long string of fish. Quick as a flash I took a snapshot of him just as he was holding on his pocket with one hand and digging into it with the other.

"I let the old man brag around the hotel for three days about the fish he had caught. Then I showed him the picture, told him if he didn't consent to my marrying his daughter I would spread it broadcast over the hotel, and pointed out where his reputation would be. He wilted, gulped hard and surrendered. He isn't a bad sort when you know how to handle him."

Mr. Kruger's Lunch. Mr. Kruger is very fond of grouse. Two brace are sent to him every day by a London dealer, and a bird, with a bottle of the best champagne that money can procure, forms his daily lunch.—Financial News.



THE HAZARADARAKHT PASS BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

the customary trouble to England. He may prevent internal disorder, and he may not listen to Russian promises of support and accept Russian bribes given for the purpose of supplanting England as the controlling power. If he accomplishes these things, and prevents war it will be an innovation in Afghan history which England will greatly appreciate at this time.

Russia has covetous eyes upon Herat, along the northern frontier of Afghanistan. She has pushed her troops as near to this point as diplomacy will permit, and is only seeking an opportunity to occupy the place. She has expended millions of treasure in the building of railroads that would enable her to move troops rapidly when occasion arises. The Trans-Caspian railway has put her in almost direct communication with the Afghan frontier at many points, and the czar is in a position to throw 100,000 men into Afghan territory within the course of but a few days if occasion for doing so offers itself.

At the same time England has been building railways up from Bombay and Calcutta to the Afghan frontier on the south, and the greater part of the English army in India could be pushed through the mountain passes into the country of the ameer

ish troops during that campaign have but seldom been equaled in modern warfare. The mountain passes through which the invading army had to pass offered wonderful opportunities for defense; opportunities of which the revolting Afghans made excellent use.

The immediate cause of this war was Russian intrigue. The cause really dated back, as did the war, to 1858. At that time Russia had induced Shere Ali, the Afghan ameer, to receive a Russian embassy and to refuse to receive one from Great Britain. This brought about war between the Afghan ameer and Great Britain, a war which lasted until the death of Shere Ali in February, 1879, when his son and successor, Yakoub Khan, made peace with England. The undisputed Afghan army was not satisfied with this peace, and, urged on by Russia, they revolted, a revolt for which England held the ameer accountable, and for which he lost his throne, being succeeded by the late ameer, Abdur Rahman Khan.

Since that time Russian intrigue has twice caused the revolutionary pot of Afghanistan to boil over. Russia was back of the efforts of Ayoub Khan to wrest the Afghan throne from Abdur Rahman Khan in 1881. During that revolution England feared for a time that she would again have to invade the disturbed territory, as the existing government seemed in a fair way to be overthrown, as the ameer lost several important engagements. But the fortunes of war turned in his favor after a short time, and by defeating the rebels at Herat he regained his lost prestige and soon had the revolution quelled.

Again, in 1897, Russia secretly supported a revolution against the Afghan government, and for a time the war offices of both England and Russia were taking measures to rush troops to the Afghan frontier, but again the ameer showed his ability to deal with the situation, and soon had the revolt well in hand.

The government is an absolute, hereditary monarchy. The powers of the ruling prince varies with his disposition, character and fortune. In area his territory measures some 200 miles from north to south, and some 600 miles from east to west, including altogether some 214,400 square miles. This is divided into four provinces, each governed by a hakim or governor.

The Afghan regular army numbers some 44,000 men, including some 7,000 cavalry, and about 200 cannon of various sizes and efficiency. In addition to this there is a reserve of irregulars, which forms a valuable contingent to the army. The army would be a fairly valuable one in time of war, being armed with modern repeating rifles and well supplied with ammunition, if it was properly officered, which it is not. The regimental officers, especially, are neither competent to instruct or lead the troops.

This little mountain country which has played such a prominent part in the history of both England and Russia during the last third of a century lies directly between Russian and English territory in Asia. Its boundary on the north are the central Asian states belonging to Russia, and on the south and east the English colonies of India and Baluchistan. For a third of a century both nations have been pushing their boundaries further into Afghan territory, the one fighting every move and every claim made by the other. DANIEL CLEVELAND.



AMEER HABIB ULLAH KHAN.

within a comparatively short time. What will be the outcome of these preparations in the critical times just ahead it is hard to prophesy with any degree of assurance.

The old ameer, Abdur Rahman Khan, who has just died, was placed upon the Afghan throne by British soldiers. His son, the new ameer, Habib Ullah Khan, a favorite of his late father, is not likely to forget this fact even in the face of Russian bribes. For the near future his greatest difficulty will be to prevent the outbreak of civil war, and the beginning of a revolution against his government on the part of his half brother, Mohammed Umar Khan. The new ameer is by no means popular with his own family. They refuse to forget the fact that his mother was a slave, and this fact they have used against him among the Afghan tribes.

The old ameer was able to maintain a stable government by reason of his own strong personality. He was never a popular ruler among his people, who complained bitterly of the hardships he imposed upon them. It is generally conceded that the new ameer is as strong personally as his

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

It appears that every Republican and more especially every Republican newspaper in Wisconsin must express some opinion of the propriety, not to say the necessity of organizing the Republican League of Wisconsin. While The New North has no right to make or favor to bestow beyond the modest effort it might make to continue in power the Republican party in both state and nation, it is plainly evident that an "on-the-fence" attitude is both ridiculous and unnecessary for any Republican paper. The present state administration is at war with a majority of the Republican members of the legislature. It is idle to claim that this majority constitutes a little elite in the party or to claim that every man who ally himself with the league is not a good Republican. Let's see what the conditions were when this League was organized and what was the cause of its birth. The present governor was elected, after a unanimous nomination, by the largest majority ever given any candidate for governor of Wisconsin. Harmony in the party was secured, and the long-time fight for office between factions was at an end. The legislature was elected to represent the people of the state as much as the governor was named to administer the duties of the executive office. They clashed. The governor's newspapers claim that those who did not do as he wished were faithless to the party and to its pledges. Members of the legislature say that the governor threatened them with political extinction if they did not do what he desired. They say that he advanced measures both un-Republican and certain to do injury to the party and the people. There the division came. So far as we are concerned, up here, we prefer the testimony of such men as our own Senator, D. E. Rindan, of Eagle River, of our own Assemblyman, N. E. Lane, of Phillips, and a man we all know, Senator A. L. Kreutzer, of Wausau, as well as his assemblyman, Mr. Miller. They testify that the governor was both unrepresentative and dictatorial. That as Republican representatives of Republican districts, they could neither subscribe to his policies or submit to his dictation, and so they broke with him. They are in the League and they are better able than any of us to judge whether or not he was right. That is the condition. We know that both Senator Rindan and Senator Kreutzer went to Madison with the full intention of giving to the present governor support in every way. That they are estranged is enough for us. They are not men who can be bought or who can be influenced to do what they do not think is right, but when such men to the number of a majority of the Republican legislators, and including Republicans of state wide reputation, such as Senator Mosher, of New Richmond, than whom there is no safer legislator in Wisconsin; Senator Whitehead, of Jaccville, president of the Young Men's Christian association and father of the tax commission law; Assemblyman Orton, of Danfongton, a man of nation-wide reputation as a tax reformer; Assemblyman Dodge, of Monroe, whom all our lumber companies know well, says that the Republican League is necessary to insure the continuance of Republican policies in Wisconsin and to hold intact the party. We are willing to follow them. And to this the fact that both the brilliant and efficient United States Senators, Spooner and Quarles are supporters of the League, and that they believe the party will be more surely preserved and more certain to follow right lines as a result of the League's existence and we have evidence enough. The League is not opposed to any individual unless that individual's ambition and insistence threatens the party's welfare. We can all afford as Republicans to subscribe to that doctrine. The League is not for any individual candidate for any office. It believes in allowing the Republican party to solve the questions in which the people are interested; it believes that all the voters of the party should have the right to determine what the party's policies should be, and in such matters as pertain to taxation and caucus reform, it is in favor of having the Republicans of the state say what legislation should be enacted, and not delegating to anyone except the people's representatives the duty of prescribing what shall and what shall not be. That is pretty good Republican doctrine and The New North can subscribe to it.

this section, no such movement has been seen here as other localities have enjoyed. The reasons are plain, and nothing to discourage us from feeling sure that our section will reap the harvest of settlers which others have recently had. Other sections have been better advertised than ours, and other sections have had their lands in the hands of professional colonizers for years, while ours have remained in the hands of original owners, who business and whose interests preclude the possibility of their hunting up people to take up the frontier they are through with. Time will remedy all this and we will have our day soon. Oneida county has good land for the farmer and good land for the stock raiser. No better land than ours, out in Jackson, Clark and Barron counties has been sold within the past two years by the thousands of acres, for good prices to people who are well satisfied with their bargain. What we need now is an organized effort on the part of land owners to bring ambitious and industrious young farmers up here, and to sell them land at a reasonable price. It will come. The men who for the past few years have been engaged in selling northern lands to settlers are rapidly cleaning up their holdings in the counties which are ahead of ours. When they do they will look for new fields. We will get our share. They are already looking our way. Marinette county, which has stood still like Oneida, now has some big colonization companies at work selling their pine cuttings and hardwood ridges. We will get them, and following them will come the settlers. All that we can do here, and we should do, is to help all we can. Bring every settler possible into the county; it is the city's and the county's salvation and the future prosperity of us all. It will make our county like Waupaca and Portage, rich and populous. Nature has done its share. We only need to help.

THE FANTASTICAL FIGHT.

The factional fight in the Republican party has seen a good many cases of accusation by irresponsible and a good many recriminations from enthusiastic interests, but at last has come one case of direct accusation. Because the Milwaukee correspondent of the Inter-Ocean has furnished his paper with columns of matter intended and destined to diminish the chances of the continuance of the reign of the reformers, the Oshkosh Northwestern charged the correspondent with being "subsidized." It was only two days before the paper was compelled to print a retraction and acknowledge that it only meant that the correspondent was mistaken and that no intention of impugning corrupt motives to him was in mind. The Oshkosh Northwestern has done a great many ridiculous things lately, but none more ridiculous than to charge anyone or any paper with being swayed by personal interests and personal prejudice instead of by principle. And why wouldn't it be well for any or all of the "holier than thou" outfit of papers to make their charges of corruption and subsidy specific. If they didn't come out as the Northwestern did, they might prove something which would be of value to their side of the present controversy. We do not believe the people of Wisconsin take much stock in papers or in men who simply impute the motives and question the honesty of those who do not agree with them. Argument, not accusation, will do better.

CREATE AN INTEREST.

The Wisconsin Valley Advancement association will hold its annual meeting next month. The question of the association's future and its real benefit will be determined at that meeting. The suggestion made in The New North some weeks ago that the association now needed the services of a paid secretary of ability and push seems to have been well received, judging from the sentiment expressed by valley papers. This is good so far as it goes, but the annual meeting must be attended by a good representation from the various towns of the valley in order to have the sentiment crystallize into anything practical. If the papers of the valley will now take up the work of creating an interest in the forthcoming meeting, and see to it that the town they speak for is well represented at Tomahawk, it will be easy to carry out the plan they approve. Let's not stop now. To do so, would be to throw away the great amount of advertising we have secured and to acknowledge that we care nothing for our future prosperity, unless we can gain immediate and individual profit. Here is a good work for the papers of the valley this month. Success will follow an earnest effort.

SUPPOSING HEDDIE?

We do not think much of the "free train" argument against the governor. Supposing the railroad did give him a nominal price and haul him all over the state for practically nothing. There is no more sense in charging him with being influenced by their action than there is in the charge that every man who is opposed to him now is bought up by the railroad.

and other corporations. If they made him that rate and he paid it, that is all there is to the case. Of course some will claim that the pretensions of his newspapers that he alone is able to successfully protect the people's rights against the railroad would preclude the possibility of his accepting favors at their hands, but most people know that such claims are foolish. Wisconsin has had a good many governors. They have all been human. They have done their duty to the measure of their ability. Other governors will follow and will do as well.

What an armor is a good reputation! The Milwaukee Free Press has never invited a discussion of the factional fight in Republican ranks with Byron Light, of the Hudson Star and Times. It jumps savagely at most papers which dare express opinions against the present administration, but it fails to challenge him. It must be that it does not like to help him advertise his disgust with the pretensions and performances of the reformers. On the other hand, or side rather, is Wilder, Ames P., of the Madison Journal. He is supposed to be good. And he is getting away with some whoopers, because people who know his reputation better than they know him, think he would not do the things he is doing. Verily, a good name is better than riches, although it may be used some times to gain profitable business.

Secretary of State Froelich, who has been able to size up the opportunities in Wisconsin as well as any man, says that he knows of no better investment for capital than in the agricultural lands of northern Wisconsin. He sees the trend, and he knows that the undeveloped resources of this section are going to be developed.

Professor Ely, one of the Wisconsin University professors, said in a speech Monday that cities should hire graduates of the University to run their affairs. We apprehend that the professor will find some people who believe that men who live in a city and know all about it are best able to act as its chief executive.

Don't get excited about reciprocity. The Republican party will do what is best for the country under any given set of circumstances.

PELICAN LAKE NOTES.

PELICAN LAKE, Wis., Nov. 12.—Pelican Lake will have a prosperous season this winter. A large number of people are in around here already and the Cranion branch is a splendid thing for our business men.

Geo. L. Stevens and J. W. Burns, of Rhinelander, were in town Monday. They were on their way to the Outright & Russell camp.

Landlord Barker reports business good at the beach hotel and the outlook is that it will continue good all winter.

A party of young people drove over to Lenox Saturday night to attend an entertainment. All report a good time.

Samuel Shaw, of Cranion, was in town last week. He says that Cranion is booming. We hear that every day.

The carpenters have finished the round house and water tank connected for the Cranion branch.

T. J. Owen, of Rhinelander, was in town looking over timber for Wisconsin, Branson & French.

A dance is to be given at the beach hotel Saturday, Nov. 16. Everybody is cordially invited.

It is reported that a colony of Germans will settle on lands near here next spring.

J. C. Wilson was in town this week looking after his logging interests.

You should see the firm of Corns & Grunberger do blacksmithing. Henry Miller has bought the Oasis Cafe and will conduct it in the future.

Old Shogke spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Frost, Miner.

Henry Naez has just returned from Milwaukee.

MONICO NEWS NOTES.

MONICO, Wis., Nov. 12, 1901.—About the warmest lot of hunters this section has seen in a number of years, Sunday of last week. They were Milwaukee business men who bought tickets to Eagle River and had been told that a train connecting with the north-bound limited would take them to Eagle River Sunday morning. Instead they had to remain here until Monday morning, and they put in the time speaking of the ticket man in the metropolis who had lied to them.

Landlord Johnson is about to purchase the Northern Hotel property from the present owners, the Falks & Livingtons. Frank will make many substantial improvements in the property as soon as he secures title.

One Cook, accompanied by friends from Manitowish, are hunting this week on the Steiger homestead, four miles north of the city.

The Gantner boys give a dance in the Woodman hall Saturday evening. All are invited.

Miss Sue Greene arrived home from Ashland, where she has been visiting her sister, Lazetta.

William Mayville located on a homestead, four miles east of here, Tuesday.

Conductor Wick's wife came up from Antigo and remained over Sunday.

T. L. O'Neil, fireman on the Pratt road, is laying off for a few weeks.

Chairman Grant is attending county board meeting this week.

F. A. Tarbox registered at the Northern Monday.

J. W. Peter, of Rhinelander, was in the city Tuesday.

M. H. Wollgram spent Tuesday in Rhinelander.

Miss M. Newgent spent Sunday with friends.

H. F. Johnson called at Rhinelander Saturday.

THREE LAKES NEWS.

THREE LAKES, Wis., Nov. 12.—Miss Gorkal was voted the most popular young lady at the opera house Monday night, and was awarded a nice silver picture bowl and set of trappings by the German Medicine Co., which has been introducing their medicine here for the last week. As a result of the contest some of our enthusiastic young men carried away enough of themselves to follow them against the odds for the next century.

R. M. Lenz, who was taken to Dr. Orist's hospital at Oshkosh with typhoid fever last week, is reported very low, having contracted pneumonia in addition to the fever. However, the doctors think with quietude and careful nursing he will pull through.

Samuel Deach, of Symon, is visiting his brothers, Wesley and Albert, at the Butternut Lake resort. While here, he will try his luck after the deer footed deer.

The telephone service to Rhinelander and Eagle River has been greatly improved by the putting in of a new instrument at the central station here.

Three Lakes has its share of outside hunters this year. They are having good success, and most of them got into the woods in plenty of time.

A. G. Cook returned from Chicago Friday, where he had been transacting business connected with the Woodruff & Maguire Lumber Co.

Chas. Frank, of Eagle River, over-see for the Milwaukee Dairy Co., was in town Friday looking after their interest of his company.

Dr. Gibbons accompanied Joe Corbin (an old soldier) to the soldiers' home at Milwaukee last Wednesday, returning Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Gibbons, of this place, and Miss Ward, of Chicago, are spending a few days at Gage's camp near Monico.

F. Tucker and D. Nelson took to the woods Monday to spend a week hunting the deer footed animals.

Rev. Tabbok, of Eagle River, preached to a large audience at the Catholic church Sunday morning.

Dr. Neville, of Eagle River, was called to this village Friday to attend Mrs. Stevens, who is very sick.

Dr. Parks, of Waupun, came up Saturday to spend the deer season at the Butternut Lake resort.

Hiram Morgan made a hurry-up trip to Star Lake Friday, returning Saturday afternoon.

A. H. Johnson was at Antigo a few days last week purchasing fixtures for his new saloon.

L. A. Lee was at Chicago transacting business relative of his evergreen trade, last week.

Mart Hitzel, of Eagle River, was shaking hands with friends in the village Saturday.

Rev. Wolfe, of Rhinelander, held services at the M. E. church last Sunday.

Julius Johnson and family returned Saturday from a short visit to Neenah.

J. H. Lacy transacted business at Eagle River Thursday.

Jas. Donnelly drove over to Rhinelander Thursday.

JEFFRIES.

JEFFRIES, Wis., Nov. 12.—Frank LaMere, of Rhinelander, passed through here Monday on his way to the Flynn & Brazell shingle mill. Mr. LaMere contemplates running the shingle mill by the thousand.

John Langrene, conductor on the Flynn & Brazell railroad, made a trip to Antigo Sunday last week.

The hunters are getting very little game this week. There must be a scarcity of game, or poor hunters.

John Featherston and family returned Thursday, after a three weeks' visit at Chippewa Falls.

D. K. Jeffries returned Saturday from a business trip in the southern part of the state.

The sawmill and planing mill and boarding house are now lighted by electricity.

Chas. and H. McGee, of Rhinelander, were callers here Tuesday.

Otto Bratton, of Milwaukee, is the guest of J. P. Goodwin.

Home-seekers.

Low rates via So. Line to all Western points, during November and December. For particulars apply to nearest agent or write W. H. Callaway, General Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn. 41-n-25.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Following is a list of premiums awarded at the Oneida county fair, held Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1901:—

DEPARTMENT J.

CLASS 57. Mrs. J. Tattle, first; Mrs. J. Tattle, second; Mrs. J. Tattle, third; Mrs. J. Tattle, fourth; Mrs. J. Tattle, fifth; Mrs. J. Tattle, sixth; Mrs. J. Tattle, seventh; Mrs. J. Tattle, eighth; Mrs. J. Tattle, ninth; Mrs. J. Tattle, tenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, eleventh; Mrs. J. Tattle, twelfth; Mrs. J. Tattle, thirteenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, fourteenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, fifteenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, sixteenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, seventeenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, eighteenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, nineteenth; Mrs. J. Tattle, twentieth; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-first; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-second; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-third; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-fourth; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-fifth; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-sixth; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-seventh; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-eighth; Mrs. J. Tattle, twenty-ninth; Mrs. J. Tattle, thirtieth; Mrs. J. Tattle, thirty-first; Mrs. J. Tattle, thirty-second; Mrs. J. Tattle, thirty-third; Mrs. J. Tattle, thirty-fourth; Mrs. J. Tattle, thirty-fifth; Mrs. J. 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THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

It appears that every Republican and more especially every Republican newspaper in Wisconsin must express some opinion of the propriety not to say the necessity of organizing the Republican League of Wisconsin. While The New North has no fight to make or favors to bestow beyond the modest effort it might make to continue in power the Republican party in both state and nation, it is plainly evident that an "on-the-fence" attitude is both ridiculous and unnecessary for any Republican paper. The present state administration is at war with a majority of the Republican members of the legislature. It is idle to claim that this majority constitutes a little clique in the party or to claim that every man who allies himself with the league is not a good Republican. Let's see what the conditions were when the League was organized and what was the cause of its birth. The present governor was elected, after a unanimous nomination, by the largest majority ever given any candidate for governor of Wisconsin. Harpmon

Lieutenant Lafferty's Lie

By MRS. MOSES P. HANDY.

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I CLAIM to be a truthful man, said the ex-Lieutenant. If any man were to call me a liar, I should do my best to knock him down, regardless of consequences; nevertheless, I believe that there are times in the lives of most women and men when a lie is not only justifiable but praiseworthy; times when it is best for the peace and happiness of all concerned to let truth lie at the bottom of her well and not monkey with the pump handle.

When we were in Cuba I got to be great friends with one of the other lieutenants in my battalion. He, Emilen, was a winsome fellow, the sort of man whom most men and all women take to.

True, there were not many women of the right sort within reach, still there were a few. Chief among them were the daughters of Don Miguel Cardoza, a Cuban patriot, whose ranch was within easy reach of our camp, and who was hospitable to the American officers.

His son was a captain in the Cuban army; I knew him well. Don Miguel owned acres upon acres of land, and before the war had been immensely wealthy; even now, in spite of Spanish fines and robberies, he was rich, and the land, of course, was still there.

He had two daughters. The eldest, the widow of a patriot, who was



QUITE WILLING TO BE WORSHIPED OF ALL MEN.

in mourning, inwardly as well as outwardly, for her husband, and she was hospitable to the men whom she hoped would avenge his death, but no more.

The younger daughter was different, as pretty as a peach, fond of admiration, and quite willing to be worshiped of all men. Most of the boys were more or less in love with her, myself included, until I found Emilen was way ahead of us all.

When I find I can't get a thing I generally conclude that I don't want it. As you know, I was disabled early in the war. I was reconnoitering in command of a small party, when the bone in my left arm was splintered by a bullet, and my usefulness as a soldier was over. So it was settled that I should go home on the first transport.

When Emilen heard the news he came to me and asked if I would do him a favor. Of course I said "yes" at once, without asking what.

He gave me a small package, and asked me to forward it as soon as possible after I reached New York. Then he went on to tell me all about it.

"You know," he said, "that I am head over heels in love with Senorita laez Cardoza."

I smiled. "Yes, that isn't any secret. I hope she reciprocates."

"Well," he replied, somewhat hesitatingly, "I really think she does. The won't make any promises until the independence of Cuba is assured, but she lets me hope, and I would be happy, if it wasn't for a girl at home."

He stopped short, so I said "Yes" encouragingly.

"You see, it's this way. We were comrades at college, and good friends from the start. Indeed, everybody considered us sweethearts. I never asked her to marry me; we were both too poor. But we have held on to each other, and if it hadn't been for this war I suppose we would have been married in the end."

"Let now that I have met her, and know what love is, I feel that I

ought to tell Nelly the truth, especially as lately she has been writing as if we were engaged."

There was silence for a moment, and seeing he expected me to say something, I answered: "Yes, I dare say it is the best thing to do."

"It was to be on with the old girl. Before you are on with the old girl," Emilen looked reproachful. He had big, brown eyes which could actually talk, and answered sorrowfully: "You don't understand. I have never been in love with this girl, but I really am fond of her, and I hope we will always be friends. It is only that she has taken too much for granted, and it wouldn't be fair to her to marry her, leaving another woman with all my soul."

His eyes had their effect. I was sorry for him, in spite of myself, all the more that I hadn't a bit of faith in Senorita laez.

"Oh, yes, I understand perfectly, and I'll ship your package all right. I hope all may turn out happily, any way. 'Honey is the best policy.'"

That was the last time I ever saw him alive. There was a skirmish that night, and he was killed, shot through the heart, and dying, the surgeon said, almost before he knew he was hit.

When the doctor told me, I made up my mind to a deliberate lie and breach of trust. I didn't believe I would regret his death much, and I knew that the girl at home would. I asked the doctor to get me one of Emilen's curls (he had beautiful hair), for his sweetheart at home.

"Had he a sweetheart at home?" asked the doctor. "How about the fair laez?"

"Yes, he told me all about her," I answered. "As to the fair laez, I think we are all more or less attentive to her, even the married men."

The doctor laughed. He had a wife at home, and he saw the point. He got me the curl.

When I reached New York, I opened the package Emilen had given me and took out his letter to the girl.

There was a ring in it, so I knew that he had deceived me, and that there had been an engagement after all.

I cut a little hole in the corner of the envelope, and took out the ring before I burned the letter.

There was nothing else except a dozen letters, all in the same woman's handwriting, and a photograph of one of the sweetest faces I ever saw.

Then I wrote the girl a letter, in which I told her how sorry I was to send her such tidings; that I had heard about her from Emilen; that he had given me those things to take care of before he went into action, and that I had thought she would like to have a lock of his hair; every word of which was Gospel truth, so far as it went.

I told her, too, what a fine fellow Emilen was; how popular in the battalion, and reminded her, for her comfort, that since his death was instantaneous, he was spared all suffering, telling her, also, the pain from gunshot wounds in a climate like that of Cuba is something terrible.

Then I did up the package again, addressed it in my own handwriting, and shipped it to her by express, knowing that I had betrayed a dead comrade's confidence and broken my word. Yet, I felt well satisfied with myself, and I was still more so when I received the girl's letter of thanks.

You could see that she was heartbroken, crushed by her grief, but pride in her dead hero was written between every line, and I felt that his memory was her most precious consolation. It was easy to see that the knowledge of his unfaithfulness would have been worse to her than his death, and so I shall always be glad that I lied to her about her lost lover.

To the Point.

A very sensible man called upon Jan MacLaren recently. He was tall and thin and alert, and followed his card so quickly that Jan MacLaren had barely time to read it before his visitor was in the room. Then the visitor spoke as follows: "My name is Elijah K. Higgins, and I am a busy man. You are also busy, and have no time to fool away. Four days is all I can give to the United Kingdom, and I wish to shake hands with you. Good-by, I am off to Drumtochty."

He left the room swiftly, but the novelist caught him at the front door. Asked if he knew where Drumtochty was, "Guess I do," remarked Mr. Higgins. "Got the route in my pocket—northwest from Perth, N. B.—Dundee People's Friend."

Matrimony Follows the Flag.

A good many formalities are necessary for the women of Sumatra before they can lay aside their widow's weeds, says Womanhood. Immediately after the husband's death the disconsolate widow places a flagstaff in front of her door, and on this a flag is raised. As long as the flag remains untorn by the wind etiquette forbids her to marry, but with the appearance of the first tear she can lay aside her mourning garb, begin to take notice and to receive offers of marriage. It would seem, therefore, that much depends on the strenuousness of the season, the favorableness of the gales and the quality of the material used in the construction of the flag.

Smart Dog, This.

A peasant sold his sheep, and he agreed with the buyer that the dog should form part of the purchase. Mixing up the sheep with some 100 others, the buyer left with them and the dog for his village, some distance away. Night came on, and the dog decided to turn back. He managed to get back to the sheep pen, and to safely escort them back to their old quarters. Since then the sheep have been landed over again, but the dog has been retained—Amel des Botes.

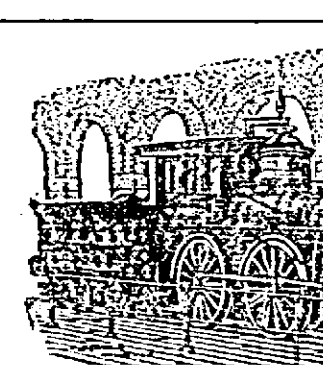
Every Man to His Trade.

The Green Bag tells of a lawyer who was about to furnish a bill of costs. "I hope," said his client, who was a baker, "that you will make it as light as possible." "Ah," said the lawyer, "you might perhaps say that to the foreman of your establishment, but that is not the way I make my bread!"

ALASKA HARD TO HANDLE.

The Territory Is Much Too Big for One Set of Officials—Some Comparisons.

Alaska has many grievances and has suffered much from being underestimated. The dimensions of the country are too vast for conception without the aid of comparison, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. With its area of over 600,000 square miles it is larger than all that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river and north of Georgia and the Carolinas, and twice as large as the Oregon country, which now embraces the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the principal part of Montana and Wyoming. The governor in his office at Sitka is as far from the



ENGINE "GENERAL"

The famous engine, "General," which played such an important part in the Civil War, has been sent to Chattanooga by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and given a prominent place in the Union depot, where it will remain as a permanent monument to American valor.

On the morning of April 12, 1862, Capt. W. A. Fuller left Atlanta in charge of the passenger train, on the W. & A. R. R. When he reached Marietta a party of strangers, dressed in citizens' clothes, boarded the train and paid their fares to different points. They claimed to be refugees from the Yankee lines joining the Confederate Army, but were disguised soldiers, volunteers from Sill's Brigade, Mitchell's Corps, U. S. A., commanded by Capt. Jas. J. Andrews.

At Big Shanty the train stopped for breakfast, and most of the passengers and train crew left the train. The passengers had taken their seats at the table, Capt. Fuller facing the train. He saw through the window some strangers get on the engine in an excited manner and start off rapidly.

He remarked to his engineer, Jeff Cain, and Anthony Murphy, then foreman of the W. & A. shops, that "Some one who has no right to do so has gone off with our train." All three arose and hurried out of the house, just as the engine passed out of sight.

Capt. Fuller, Murphy and Cain commenced pursuit on foot. They soon secured a hand-car and, in spite of

western limit of his territory as he is from Eastport, Me., and the little island of Attu is so far west that it counts its longitude east from Greenwich.

The length of Alaska's coast line is greater than the combined length of the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboard. During a portion of the year news travels very slowly across this great country. The people at Nome did not hear of the last election of McKinley until February 2 of this year.

CONGRESSMEN AND MOURNING

All Would Have Worn Grief Fifty Years Ago for President's Death.

"Fifty years ago members of congress and of the senate would have been compelled by public opinion to

destitute miners in the Yukon valley when untold hardships and privations were endured in driving across an unknown wilderness without roads or trails or guides. The reindeer were frequently stampeded by wolves and mountain lions, but in the end they accomplished a journey which could not possibly have been made with either dogs or horses. In conjunction with the revenue cutter Bear—which vessel, by the way, has been employed more extensively than any other in the transportation of reindeer—200 deer carried supplies in the famous relief expedition to the whalers imprisoned in the ice near Point Barrow. In this case the overland journey exceeded 1,500 miles in length.

Royal Events Next Year.

It is said that 1907 will witness not only a splendid coronation, but also

WELSH VILLAGE RULED BY WOMEN.



The little town of Langrum, in South Pembrokeshire, Wales, is remarkable for its system and its women. Not that the women are more attractive than elsewhere, but because they rule the village with a firm hand, while the men take the less strenuous positions of housekeepers and assistants to the female population. The women of Langrum begin their work early in life, and by the time they are 16 they are expert expert spinners, an industry which is exclusively in their hands. In spite of their hard life they retain their health and strength for many years.

wear crepe on their arms for 50 days after the death of a president," remarked an ex-member who had served before the civil war, according to the New York Times.

Up to about 1850, whenever a member of congress died the resolution of sympathy with his family invariably carried with it a provision that members should wear mourning. Deaths of members were of course less frequent, for the congressional body was numerically smaller. Indeed, the increase of the membership, which led naturally to a higher death rate, was the direct cause of abolishing the custom.

"A number of members of congress now die every year, and it was not thought advisable to keep members of the house and senate in practically perpetual mourning."

An Austrian "Accident."

Among the "accidents" reported in Austria recently was the case of a workman who walked along the road smoking a pipe, with a 20-pound bag of gunpowder on his back.

EXPERT DEER TRAINERS.

The Abilities of Lapland Are Adequate in the Handling of the Broken Animals.

Even more expert than the Siberians in the care and training of reindeer are the natives of Lapland. Accordingly a score of full-blooded lapps have been induced, by liberal offers, to emigrate to Alaska, where they form a little colony. With them have come a number of their dogs, remarkably intelligent animals, who not only herd and guard the reindeer, but also assist in training and breaking them to harness, says an exchange.

Laplanders have been the real heroes of the most thrilling enterprises in the history of Alaska. One was the carrying of relief supplies to the



ENGINE "GENERAL"

the obstructions placed on the track by the raiders, made rapid progress. At Etowah they found the engine "Yonah," and the pursuit then was at such a rapid pace that serious damage to the railroad by the raiders was impossible.

The "General" was abandoned by the raiders at a point about half way between Ringgold and Graysville, on account of lack of fuel and the close pursuit of Fuller and his party. When the fugitives abandoned the engine their leader said, "Every one take care of himself," and they left in squads. Four of them were run down in the forks of the Chickamauga River at Graysville, and one was forcibly persuaded to tell who they were. Later there was a trial by military court, and eight of the number were executed in Atlanta as spies.

The object of the raid was to burn the bridges on the line of the Western & Atlantic railroad and thus cut off the Confederate Army from its base of supplies.

The survivors of the Andrew Raiders have erected a monument to their fallen comrades, and it stands today in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Two tablets have also been erected by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, one marking the spot at which the "General" was captured and the other where it was abandoned. A third tablet has been erected in front of the engine "General" in Chattanooga.

The mail was transferred to the mail car of train No. 2 of the Union Pacific. It was still late when it reached Omaha. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy put the single mail car containing his majesty's mail behind a special fast engine. It was a night run against time for No. 1066. On and on, 60 miles an hour steady. The train entered Union station, Chicago, at 9:03 a. m., on the 6th. Five hundred and eight miles in 225 minutes.

No. 6 is the Lake Shore—New York Central "fast mail"—the heaviest fast mail train in America. She had left at 8:00. That train had to be overtaken. A new special, two cars and No. 264, would try if it had to chase it all the way into Buffalo. At precisely 9:20:20 a. m. she pulled out from the Lake Shore station—and No. 6 one hour and 20% minutes ahead. As the special ate up the miles, it became evident that she was making up the lost time. She would overhaul No. 6 at Toledo. Two hundred and forty-four miles in 265% minutes. The thing had been done. The two hours lost 2,000 miles away had been made up.

At Buffalo, the precaution was taken to make up the New York Central's No. 6—the fast mail—into two sections, sending on those mail bags from Australia, together with Uncle Sam's mail, in the first section. This was the fifth and last of the railroad lines forming the route across the United States. The train pulled into the Grand Central station the morning of the 7th at 9:57—three minutes ahead of time.

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CULINARY CULLS.

The English fashion of baking pumpkin as well as winter pie in individual shells is preferred by many to a larger pie, which has to be cut in segments.

With celery now both plentiful and cheap, celery stewed with cream should be a frequent guest at the dinner table. Cut it in inch pieces and stew for an hour in boiling salted water and season with salt, pepper, butter and milk slightly thickened with flour.

Pecan nuts with chopped cabbage is a favorite Mexican combination and is one that appeals to the American palate as well. Shred the cabbage fine, salt it and allow it to stand about 15 minutes before blending with the nuts. Dress with a good French dressing and garnish with half pieces of pecan.

One of the best of salads may be made from what is left over from an old-fashioned boiled New England dinner. Cut the cold corned beef, potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots and cabbage or cauliflower into neat, even pieces, arrange on lettuce leaves and mark with a French or boiled dressing.

Graphic Account of the Record-Breaking Journey of the Australian-London Mail.

"Transportation," said a speaker recently before the international commercial congress at Philadelphia, "underlies material prosperity in every department of commerce; without transportation commerce would be impossible; those states and nations are rich, powerful and enlightened whose transportation facilities are the best and most comprehensive; the dying nations are those with little or no transportation facilities."

Then the speaker uttered these two memorable sentences: "Trade follows the flag." "Trade follows the mail."

If these statements be true, too great importance can hardly be placed upon the recent achievement of an American Pacific liner and of the five great railroads making up the transcontinental system between San Francisco and New York, of which Mr. Charles Barnard gives a graphic account in the "Four Track Series."

At the post office of Sydney, N. S. W., there lay, early in the morning of August 12, 1901, 387 sacks of the most important mail matter ever sent from Australia to England. There are two routes by which such mail could go. One is an all-British route by way of the Suez canal. The other is practically an all-American route, by way of Samoa, Hawaii, San Francisco, New York and thence to London. Of course, under the present arrangement, the last lap, on the bosom of the broad Atlantic, is sailed under the British flag. The British route is the older one and also the shorter, being 12,500 miles, while the distance the other way around is 12,557, a difference of over a thousand miles.

That morning, the 12th of August, the American flag was flying on a new ship, fresh from the American ship yards on the Delaware. She was the best available ship that day in the South Pacific. The only thing to do was to place the important mail on board the new American, twin-screw steamer "Ventura," of the Oceanic Steamship company, which was done at ten o'clock in the morning. From Sydney the Ventura steered straight for Auckland, and entered that harbor on the 15th. Taking on freight, mails and passengers the again set sail, making for the beautiful and possible islands of Samoa, thence for Hawaii and San Francisco. At seven p. m., September 2, she anchored at quarantine in San Francisco harbor, having made the voyage in 20 days and 9 hours. Had the Ventura been urged it is possible she could have arrived a few hours earlier and landed those precious mail bags that day. As it happened they could not be landed till 8:30 on the morning of the 2d. They were at once transferred by teams to the Market street station of the Southern Pacific (Oceano route), and at ten o'clock they began their eventful journey across the continent to New York, 2,353 miles away.

Suddenly the unexpected happened. The train arrived at Ogden, Utah, two dreadful hours late.

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SPRINGS IN THE SEA

FRESH WATER STREAMS THAT BURST FROM THE OCEAN'S BED.

The Origin of the Underground Rivers That Have an Outlet Under the Persian Gulf Has Never Been Satisfactorily Explained.

Along the shallow bottom of the ocean, not very far from the land, a number of openings have been discovered in various parts of the world through which water as pure and fresh as that of any bubbling spring mingles with the salt water of the sea. Another remarkable class of fresh water springs is those that sink out of sight or perhaps never come to the surface, but follow hidden channels under the land and under the sea until they finally come to the open air on an island. Both of these types of underground rivers are perhaps most remarkably illustrated near and on Bahrein Island, in the Persian gulf, a place that is also noted as one of the chief sources of pearls.

Bahrein Island, the largest of the group of islands bearing that name, is about twenty miles off the coast of Arabia in the Persian gulf. As the island has almost no rainfall it is a dead level of sandy desert relieved only by palm groves and patches of vegetation where water springs to the surface from the mysterious underground channels. In many places the water does not reach the surface, but is found by sinking wells, the water being raised to the surface by donkeys and bullocks and poured into the channels from which the date palms and other crops are irrigated. These springs cannot possibly be derived from the island, and it is no more likely that they come from the sandy wastes of neighboring Arabia. The Arabian shore as far as can be seen is low and devoid of water except at El-Katif where similar springs are found.

Arabs say that these streams come straight from the Euphrates river through an underground channel by which the great river, in part, flows beneath the Persian gulf. Geologists, however, have dismissed this theory. Though the origin of the springs has not yet been satisfactorily explained, the most favored theory is that they come from the well watered slopes of the Persian mountains far to the north. If this theory is correct, it means that the rainfall sinks into the earth's crust until it reaches impermeable rock strata along which it is carried for a great distance to the south out under the sea until the rock, sloping upward, again brings the water near the surface on Bahrein Island. Some of the wells that are thus supplied are enormous, and one of them, the Adari, serves for the irrigation of many miles of date palms through a canal of ancient construction. The Adari well is one of the great sights of Bahrein, being a deep basin of water 22 by 40 yards in size. The fact that it comes from a far higher source is shown by the force with which it enters the well. Driven back by the strong current are unable to reach the bottom.

There being no wells within miles of some of the coast towns of Bahrein, they obtain water from springs that have from the bottom of the gulf not far from the shore. These springs of course have the same origin as the wells. Divers, with postholes under their arms, dive through the salt water and fill the skins with the cold, fresh liquid at the bottom. The water obtained in this way usually contains a slight admixture of salt water, so that the mixture is just a little brackish. At some of these openings at the sea bottom the head of water entering the sea is so strong that when hollow lambs are pushed down into it the water rises through the tubes, delivering the fresh water directly into vessels that are held by men and women who are sitting in the boats that brought them from the land. The force of some of the streams as they come from the earth is so considerable that it pushes back the salt water, and the spring is quite a space around the place of entrance.

It has been practically determined within the past few years that the waters of a small river in West Africa which disappeared in a fresh water swamp that lay no visible outlet find their way by an underground channel into the Atlantic and mingle with the sea through an opening in the bottom that has been discovered a few miles from Cape Verde. A channel has been found on the sea floor which, apparently, was cut by some fresh water stream. During some soundings that were made in 1903 for the purpose of finding and raising a broken cable the vessel engaged in the work was surrounded by swamp vegetation that was continually rising to the surface. It was evidently brought through the underground channel from the swamp. The breaking of a cable off the mouth of the Bouriou river in East Africa has been attributed to the destructive action of a strong current of sweet water entering the sea level several miles from the land. Another remarkable example of a submarine river was found to the north of the city of San Francisco on the Pacific coast of South America. A river from the Andes that originally swallowed up in the sand has been found to make its way far below the sea, with which it unites some miles from the land.—New York Sun

Turned the Tables.
A lecture was once descending on the superiority of nature over art when an irreverent questioner in the audience asked that old question at him: "How would you look, sir, without your wig?" "Young man," instantly replied the lecturer, pointing his finger at him, "you have furnished me an apt illustration for my argument. My baldness can be traced to the artificial habits of our modern civilization, while the wig I am wearing—here he raised his voice till the windows shook—is made of natural hair!" The audience testified its appreciation of the point by loud applause, and the speaker was not interrupted again.

The Only One Eligible.
Papa—So, Bobby, you're the president of your bicycle club. That's very nice. How did they happen to choose you?
Bobby—Well, you see, papa, I'm the only boy that's got a bicycle.—Tit-Bits

ONE MAN'S LUCK.

Struck Into a Junior Partnership by a Chance Gust of Wind.

"Speaking of taking in partners," said a downtown business man, "our junior was, you might say, blown in on us, and I saw him started in our direction, though I had no idea of it at the time."

"Going down town one summer morning on a Ninth avenue elevated train I saw sitting opposite to me a young man who caught my fancy, a substantial, earnest, straightforward-looking chap, whose looks I liked first rate. He was reading a paper, and presently he tore off from his paper an advertisement that he didn't want, and threw it out of a window or tried to, for as a matter of fact it didn't go out. A gust of wind with just the right twist to it came along at just that moment and blew the paper back to fall on a vacant seat next to him."

"And as it fell something in it caught his eye, and he picked up that part which he had just been trying to throw away and began carefully to read it and ended up by folding it carefully and putting it in his pocket."

"About four minutes after I got in here that morning this same young man walks in and applies for a place that we had been waiting for some time to fill. Our advertisement for a man for it was in that paper which I had seen this young man try to throw away, and which a gust of wind, by one chance in a million or more, had blown back upon him and in such a manner as to fix his attention."

"As a matter of fact I didn't like the young man's act of throwing the paper out of an elevated car window. A paper floating down and around as that would do might frighten horses and lead to no end of trouble and lots of damage, but no one man thinks about everything, and he had been talking about this, I knew, and so as a matter of fact I took this young man on the spot on my first impressions of him. He far more than made good and in due course of time he came into his junior partnership, literally and truly blown into it."

"Sort of queer, eh?"—New York Sun

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

The Book Agent Got One That Wasn't Intended For Him.

There is a farmer living just north of Evanston and a book agent somewhere in the cosmopolitan desert of Chicago each of whom feels that he is a victim of a cruel circumstance. Last week the farmer had a note from a nephew to say that the boy would visit the farm on Thursday. Uncle and nephew had not met for fifteen years, and the old man drove to the station in his most uncomfortable coat that he might welcome his sister's child. But the young man failed to arrive. After waiting till the last passenger had disappeared the old man drove away, disappointed.

The book agent entered into the dramatic personae early the next morning. Looking over the top rail of the railroad gate, he called, "Hello, under!"

The book agent never got such a reception before in all his life. The farmer, seeing the gate wide open, seized the agent's hand and pressed a whispered kiss on the forehead.

"Say, this must be heaven," murmured the agent, following the farmer into the house and explaining that everybody at home was as well as could be expected. Not till the agent was full of a boiled dinner and attempted to tell a book did the farmer begin to see a dim light. Charged with impersonating the missing nephew, the agent explained that he presented all elderly strangers as "uncle," that he even had a few almost real ones in South Clark street in Chicago.

When last seen by the farmer, the agent was still running, and when the real nephew does come he may find an electric current in the latestraining.—Chicago Tribune

The Best Man.

For the origin of "the best man at a wedding" we must go back many centuries, to days when it was the amiable practice of the budding bridegroom to dispense with the consent either of the lady or her father. He simply waited for a suitable opportunity to capture her and make a bolt with his bride. In this enterprise he found it helpful to have the services of a friend who would assist him in the capture and keep the pursuers at bay until he had got a sufficiently long start. This friend was the prototype of "the best man" of our own, anomalous day, when his duties are limited to seeing that the bridegroom doesn't leave the ring behind him or leave the church without taking his hat with him. How times do change!

Mostly Ecclesiastical.

Hunt—It seems strange to me to hear you criticize your wife's reflections as Laramore, in view of the fact that in the earlier days of your married life you spoke of your wife's voice as the very soul of music.

AN OVERWORKED PHRASE.

The Expression "He Took His Life in His Hands."

"The expression 'he took his life in his hands' always struck me as being very foolish," said a bright young gentleman, "and I have often wondered why so many persons persist in using it when they want to speak of extraordinary dangers. Now, extraordinary danger is one thing and the simple, commonplace thing of taking one's own life in one's hands is an entirely different thing."

"I work in a big building. There are a steam engine and a mammoth boiler in the basement. Whenever I enter that building, if they are running the engine in the basement, I take my life in my hands. I get on the elevator on the fifth floor; I take my life in my hands. I go out of town; the car may tumble over a trestle somewhere. I walk along the street; a sign may fall on me. I make my way across the thoroughfare; who knows but what a street car or a vehicle of some sort may not run me down? I cross the river; may I not suddenly find myself in the swirling stream and sinking for the last time? If I walk along the street, may not a brick or a loosened cornice come crashing down upon me? There are a row and a shot or two on the corner; may not a stray bullet wing me? And so on."

"Pessimism! No, Logic. That's all. It just shows the difference between taking one's own life in one's hands and the matter of confronting extraordinary danger. These risks are ordinary, plain, old, everyday risks. The freeman who dashes into a burning building to rescue a child, the fellow who grabs the bridle of a runaway horse, the hero who will plunge into the river to save some person who is about to drown—these are the persons who confront what I would call extraordinary dangers, and the worn platitude of saying of one of these 'he took his life in his hands' would not fit the case because there would be in the act an element of heroism which would place it much above the commonplace."—New Orleans Times-Democrat

HOYT'S JOKE ON M'KEE.

How the Playwright Had a Bit of Fun With His Manager.

On one occasion Manager McKee was watching a performance from a box, where he was seated with some friends.

During the first act an usher came to him with the information that a gentleman was waiting at the door to see him on most important business.

"Tell him I can't come out—I'm very busy," was the answer.

The usher returned in a moment to say that the man insisted on seeing Mr. McKee, who again sent out word that it was impossible to see him.

The man outside then sent in the message that he was an author and had a play that he wished McKee to read immediately.

This incensed the manager, who said to the usher:

"Tell that fool out there that this is no time to bring a play to be read. Get him out of the place—I won't see him. I won't read his play."

A few minutes later the usher came back and informed McKee that the man utterly refused to go without seeing him, and that he must be granted an interview, also that he was quite sure that the manager would not only read his play, but he would also produce it, and added that he would bet \$1,000 that Hoyt & McKee would be only too glad to get the play.

At that McKee became furiously angry, and, excusing himself to his party, left the box with the intention of personally furling the persistent author to begone.

"Where's that idiot who insists on seeing me?" He asked of the treasurer at the box office. Then the treasurer pointed to a man standing in the shadow with a roll of manuscript under his arm.

It was Hoyt, with his newly finished play, which he handed to McKee, who said to him:

"It's on me—what'll you have, boys?"—New York Clipper

Striking a Light With a Popgun.
The inhabitants of the countries bordering on India have their own methods of making fire. A Burmese merchant recently brought a note to an English official, and the latter observed something resembling a toy's popgun hanging by the messenger's side. Curiosity prompted him to ask the native what it was, and he was surprised to find that it was a machine for making fire.

The native exhibited the apparatus and explained the working, concluding with a practical demonstration. It was a tube, closed at one end and fitted with a piston. At the end of the piston was a groove or cavity, smeared with wax, which was used for making thread or inflammable material adhere to it. The tinder, to keep the old name, is pressed on the wax when a light is required and is not kept there always.

Placing the wisp of cotton on the wax, the native inserted the tightly fitting piston in the tube, then forced it along the latter by giving it a sharp blow. On withdrawing the piston the cotton was found to be alight, having been ignited by the compression with the compressed air.—Pearson's Weekly

Gaiety, Thiers and Bismarck.
One day I was invited to dinner with the Count of Enzenberg at the residence of Prince von Bismarck in Berlin. The count, a former charge d'affaires in Paris, was a great collector of autographs. After a report the count exhibited a sheet of paper on which Gaiety and Thiers had affixed their signatures. "It is very interesting," said Prince von Bismarck. "Allow me to show this to my wife." (She was sick in bed at that time.) In a few minutes the chancellor returned, and returning the sheet of paper to the diplomat from Wurttemberg, he asked, "I hope that I did not spoil it by writing something on it."

Here follows what was written on the paper:

My long life has taught me that it is necessary to begin a good deal and forget nothing.

A little legend does not diminish the glory of a legend.

My own life has taught me that I have a great deal to forget and a great deal to which to be faithful.

—Berlin Freie Press

REVOLVER WOUNDS.

More Dangerous, For Many Reasons, Than Those of the Rifle.

Wounds in civil life differ from those in military life in the greater after danger of septic involvement. Revolver cartridges are more liable than are rifle cartridges to have been handled frequently, to have been carried in dirty pockets and to have come in contact with various forms of infectious materials that may prove of serious consequence when buried in the tissues. Moreover, revolver cartridges are covered with a coating of grease, and this encourages an accumulation of manifold microbic material, some of which may prove to be of virulently infectious nature.

Rifle bullets are practically always sterilized by the intense heat developed by the powder at the moment of their discharge. Their rapid progress through the air while in a heated condition still further serves to cleanse them of any extraneous material that may chance to have accumulated on their surfaces. This cleansing process is very effectively begun by the riding of the rifle barrel through which the bullet forces its way.

All these favorable factors are lacking in the case of the revolver bullet, and so it is possible that in any given case such a bullet may carry infectious material with it into the tissues. If this were in small amount, nature might eventually wall it off and no serious consequences result. On the other hand, such infectious material might lie seemingly dormant for days, but really slowly gathering strength by multiplication, and when its toxins were elaborated in sufficient amount they might paralyze protective chemotaxis and produce a septic condition.—New York Medical News

APHORISMS.

The man who procrastinates struggles with ruin.

An apt quotation is as good as an original remark.—Johnson

Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow.—Emerson

To be vain of one's rank or place is to show that one is below it.—Stanislaus

The desire of appearing clever often prevents one becoming so.—Rochefoucauld

God is on the side of virtue, for whoever dreads punishment suffers it, and whoever deserves it dreads it.—Colton

The mind that is much elevated and insolent with prosperity and cast down by adversity is generally abject and base.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.—Ternce

Despite all refinement, the light and habitual taking of God's name in vain betrays a coarse and brutal will.—Clapin

A Large Cover.

Two old hunters were swapping yarns and had got to quail.

"Why," said one, "I remember a year when quail were so thick that you could get eight or ten at a shot with a rifle."

The other one smiled.

"What's the matter?" said the first.

"I was thinking of my quail hunts. I had a fine black horse that I rode everywhere, and one day out hunting quail I saw a big covey on a low branch of a tree. I threw the bridle rein over the end of the limb and took a shot."

"Several birds fell and the rest flew away."

"Well, sir, there were so many quail on that limb that when they flew off it sprang back into place and landed my horse!"—Los Angeles Times

How High Birds Fly.

A Strassburg aeronaut says he has seen an eagle at the height of 2,000 yards, and again a pair of storks and a buzzard 900 yards above the sea level.

On March 10, 1890, some aeronauts observed a hawk flying at a height of 1,000 yards. On July 18, 1890, another balloon met a couple of crows at an altitude of 1,400 yards. These, however, are exceptions. Birds are hardly ever seen above a height of 1,000 yards; even above 400 yards they are not frequent.

A Belle of Peter the Great.

The cottage where Peter the Great dwelt when he was learning the trade of shipbuilding in Zaandam, Holland, still exists, though somewhat dilapidated. It contains the rude furniture which the great Peter used—a bedstead, table and two chairs. It is located in a building erected for the purpose, and over the mantel is a tablet erected by Alexander of Russia in 1814.

Pacing a Natural Gait.

The pacing habit is common among animals, says a writer in Scribner's magazine. Many animals pace—cattle, for instance; and, among dogs, setters. I believe pacing to be a rather more natural gait than trotting. Trotting, as it exists in our fast horses, is scarcely a natural gait, but is rather the result of breeding and education.

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CAMPFIRE STORIES

When the Solby court of inquiry adjourned, on receiving the news of the death of Judge Wilson, a bent old Irishman made his way, with some difficulty, through the excited and confused crowd which was pressing around the gate, and succeeded in getting up to the rail which separates the court from the reporters. He attempted to go through, but the orderly told him it was impossible. Judge Advocate Lemly, happening to pass at the moment, was attracted by the altercation and stopped to ask what was the matter, reports a Washington exchange.

"I am very anxious to get in, sir," said the old man. "I want to see Admiral Dewey."

"Admiral Dewey? Can you get in here?" said Capt. Lemly, looking at the old man's suit and having your own eye evidence of its exceptional value. Look for our name in right hand breast pocket.

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